

# The Washington Times

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## Terms in Venezuela.

No Long Term Mortgage Should Be Given to the Allies.

Though Minister Bowen, acting on behalf of Venezuela, takes extreme ground in denying to Great Britain, Germany and Italy any preference whatever in the plans he proposes for liquidating Venezuela's foreign debts, he is still entirely warranted in refusing to mortgage indefinitely to the allies two-thirds of the proposed La Guaira and Puerto Cabello customs redemption fund. American sentiment will sustain his protest against the permanent alienation—to these three favored creditors—of so large a fraction of Venezuela's revenues.

The three nations which have taken the lead in forcing General Castro to admit his international obligations, naturally feel that theirs is the lien that should be first acknowledged and lifted by the Venezuelan treasury. Yet they are plainly going beyond equity and reason when they demand that they shall continue to enjoy a lion's share of the redemption fund so long as any of their outstanding claims remain unsatisfied.

It is, perhaps, an extravagance to urge, as Mr. Bowen does, that the use of force to compel an accounting entitles the creditor to no preference on the delinquent debtor's calendar. If international law permitted Great Britain, Germany, and Italy to coerce Venezuela at all, it will permit them to exact from her a special, and to some extent a preferential, settlement. But they will be wise if, in urging their own special claims for compensation, they do not embarrass other friendly claimants and do not inflame antagonisms between America and Europe already unhappily aroused.

The United States must look with regret and disfavor on any settlement in Venezuela which continues indefinitely the present British-German-Italian alliance by giving these three nations a continuing joint claim on Venezuela's revenues. We could make no serious objection to the temporary diversion of a certain share of its customs—for three months or six months—to satisfy the immediate demands of the allied powers. But we must urge in our own interest as speedily as possible a dissolution of the British-German-Italian compact and the acceptance by all of Venezuela's European creditors some equitable non-preferential, share and share alike plan.

## Senator Quay's Latest Proposition

An Attempt to Drive the Omnibus Statehood Bill Through as a Tender to Appropriation Bills.

Senator Quay's latest move for forcing action on the omnibus Statehood bill is characteristic. He has offered the bill as an amendment to both the sundry civil and the agricultural appropriation bills, and has had both amendments referred to a committee of which he is chairman, that on the organization and conduct of the executive departments.

Of course it is evident that there is no connection between the Statehood bill and either of the appropriation bills to which Mr. Quay seeks to make it a tender; and it is equally plain that neither the Statehood bill nor either of the appropriation bills falls within the natural jurisdiction of a committee on the organization of the executive departments. But all that is merely a part of Senator Quay's little joke.

Mr. Quay's object is plain enough. He proposes to hold up the Senate, and force it either to accept the Statehood bill or to let the appropriation bills go to defeat, at the cost of an extra session of Congress. The President of the Senate will have no choice but to declare the amendment out of order, when it comes up in connection with either appropriation bill, as being general legislation, which is not permitted in appropriation bills. Mr. Quay counts on securing a majority on an appeal from this anticipated ruling of the Chair. But if the amendment is incorporated in the bill in this way by overruling the decision of the Chair, it is reasonably certain that it will be thrown out in conference committee.

Then the Senate will have to accept or reject the report of the committee as a whole; in other words, to choose between the appropriations plus Statehood, and the sacrifice of the appropriation bills, with an extra session as the result.

But although Mr. Quay may have it in his power to force an extra session, if he can get a majority of the Senate to follow his leadership, the victory would be likely to be a barren one for him. In the new Congress the Statehood bill would come up as a new proposition, to be dealt with de novo. The advantage which the bill now has of having been passed by one branch would be forfeited, and both houses would have to be reckoned with. Whatever else might happen, this probably would mean the end of the omnibus Statehood proposition.

## THE HOME LIFE OF TOLSTOY.

Luxurious Tastes of Wife and Sons in Strong Contrast to His Simple Habits.

About fifteen years ago the wife of Tolstoy made an endeavor to have him adjudged insane by the courts. The man was examined by a medical commission, the case was tried, and the principal charge being that Tolstoy was giving away his money, the court voiced the wisest decision that ever came out of Russia, to wit: "A man who gives away his money it not necessarily any more insane than one who keeps it. Prisoner discharged."

The count made no complaint about this seeming persecution by his family, but calmly went with them back to their home. Not long after, though, the count and the countess came to an understanding as to their misunderstanding. Since then existence has been to each, at least, bearable.

They have their own apartments; and when they meet it is in the drawing room, or at table, with all the courtesy of well-bred friends. An occasional bouquet, or a basket of fruit, sent to his workshop, "with the compliments of the

countess," testifies to her continued consideration. . . . The daughters believe in their father, but the Tolstoy sons stand by their mother. There are several of these boys—all men now, and pictures of them can easily be recalled. One picture recently showed three of them with their mother. They wore derby hats, high collars, creased trousers, and the hand of one gracefully held a cigarette. Behind the group stood the grizzled old man, in peasant blouse, bare of head and of feet. No greater antithesis can be imagined. And yet, thirty-five years ago Count Tolstoy lived exactly the same life that his wife and sons now live. He taught the countess this mode of existence—he encouraged her in all this love of gaud and jewel. He kissed the bare arms and throat, and placed around her neck that under chain of gold with its pendant of rubies. She dressed and lived but to please him. All the conventions and dissipation of fashionable existence he taught her, and she has bettered the instruction.—Elbert Hubbard in the Cosmopolitan.

## A HINT TO THE PRESIDENT.

The Maine Legislature at its present session will be called upon to decide which is the more important, the life of a human being or that of a bear. The Legislature four years ago repealed the law providing for the payment of a bounty of \$5 each on bears, because it had been represented that the game was becoming scarce, and that when it came to fun and excitement, any sportsman would rather kill one bear than a dozen deer.

Since the bounty was removed bears have been rapidly increasing, so that people living in remote regions have begun to circulate petitions for the restoration of the bounty. In sections where bears abound sheep raising has

been abandoned by many farmers. The bears eat up the flocks, and it is a matter of record that a yoke of two-year-old steers were recently killed and eaten by bears in the town of Wesley. In the town of Byron, it is said, last fall twenty-seven sheep were thus destroyed. Some women and children are afraid to go into the back lots to pick berries. Bruin is also noted by orchardists, because he not only steals all the sweet apples, but breaks off limbs as large as a man's arm. The country people feel that they ought not to suffer all this simply in order that plenty of bears may be raised to furnish sport for visiting sportsmen. They are asking the Legislature, accordingly, to restore the bounty.

## Advice to Young Men How to Succeed.

By JAMES J. HILL, President of the Great Northern Railroad Company.

THIS thing of laying down a set of rules to govern one's career, or to run back over a lifetime of hard knocks, and say just what rule contributed to my good fortune is not easy for me. In the first place, I was born on a farm—a Canadian farm. That was in 1835.

This is a good beginning, for it means a sound body as a rule. In other words, it starts a chap right. That's half of the battle; I might say it is everything, because a bad start means a big handicap in the race. But as far as rules go, I would say those that have helped me to succeed are: "Work, hard work, intelligent work, and then more work."

A sound body and a sound mind; I had both of these, though I left school when fourteen and one-half years old and never got time to see inside a schoolhouse again. An education, however, is indispensable. I do not mean necessarily college training. An education comes frequently with contact with the world; studying conditions, life as you see it.

Don't mortgage your future. Practically have an eye to securing the benefits of what you earn. Look ahead to the point where you are determined to get into business for yourself. If you are not worth your hire you cannot be hired, and if you can earn money for another you can earn more for yourself.

Be satisfied to start in a small way. Too many young men want to begin to pile on before the foundation is finished, and what they accumulate they cannot retain. A slow beginning makes a permanent business.

Be economical, but not penurious. This is not a distinction without a difference. It is the difference between the mind built on the broad gauge and the narrow. It is the difference between great things and small things, between boundless success that sheds a generous share of its prosperity on the whole community and a meager competency that distinguishes the miser from the man of affairs.

Have confidence in your own future and conditions generally. Men prefer the optimist to the pessimist. The bright side of things is a view that helps a chap forward.

Even if the worst occurs a person has more strength to meet it from having taken a complacent view of the situation. When a fellow has put forth his best efforts, been

thoroughly alert, done the best he could, he has no room for worry.

The selection of a vocation is quite important. My experience is that those things are largely matters of chance. I don't think I ever expected as a young man to get into the railroad business.

Having chosen a profession, I do not think a young man is warranted in sticking to it when he feels that he is not fitted for it, or that he sees a better opportunity to acquire wealth in another direction.

I was first a farmer, then a merchant's clerk, then a farmer, a laborer, a clerk, a builder of steamboats, a constructor of railroads as a subcontractor, and then stockholder and owner. So again comes the question of confidence in one's ability to discern that which is best for him and to strive for that regardless of opposition. In other words, it is the confidence that enables the young man to take risks without which great things can never be accomplished.

Perhaps you might accept these outlines as the rules which I have observed through life. The young man should not make the mistake today of imagining that conditions are not as favorable as at any time in the past century for the poor boy acquiring wealth.

The world is in its infancy, especially the Western world. Industrial development is just beginning. Agriculture, mining, contracting, shipping, railroading, land speculating, mercantile life and manufacturing offer every inducement for the ambitious youth today to become a man of millions.

Money is so plentiful that a determined boy of worth can borrow all he needs. Bankers accept the element of prospects in lending money as well as ability to pay, and there is no more promising prospect of a monetary value than youth, ambition and grit, backed by intelligence. Therefore, the way is, if anything, more easy, that is, the way to the top.

The real struggle is at the bottom. There is where the ranks are crowded. The fight is very fierce there. When you begin to get away from the crowd it is easier.

You pass many commercial derelicts, failures and wrecks of men along the way, but the great trouble is in getting started up. Everything seems to contribute to hold a man down until he starts, then everything turns to boost him up after he has secured a start. This is the way of the world.

## IN THE COURTS AND CAPITALS OF THE OLD WORLD

King Edward Vexed by Delay in Beginning Work on Memorial to His Mother—Prince of Wales' "Progress" of India Indefinitely Postponed—The King of Serbia Forced to Pay Penance. Old Roman Palace to Be Sold for Debt.

### Edward Vexed by Delay.

King Edward is reported to be greatly annoyed over the delay which has taken place in the commencement of work upon the national memorial to the late Queen Victoria, which is to be erected in front of Buckingham Palace. The commission in charge of the affair has already a considerable sum of money in hand. But the larger portion of the funds subscribed has merely been promised—that is to say, undertaken, and it has been the difficulty experienced in getting this money which is declared to be accountable for the delay.

The King, however, is determined that there shall be no repetition in England of the delays which have taken place in Italy and in Russia with regard to the erection of the national memorials of Victor Emmanuel II and of Alexander II, and has just summoned a private meeting of the commission, and of those responsible for the execution of the memorial to his mother, to be held under his presidency at Buckingham Palace, with the object of getting the matter under way.

### Projected "Progress" Postponed.

The projected visit of the Prince of Wales to India has been postponed since the death of the Prince of Wales, and there is no likelihood that the subject will come up for discussion again for several years, in spite of the expression of hope contained in the King's message read at the Delhi durbar to the effect that the Prince and Princess of Wales would make a progress through India next winter.

It seems that the expenses entailed upon the various semi-independent sovereigns and vassal princes of India in connection with the recent durbar and the entertainment of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall have been so enormous and the drain upon the Anglo-Indian exchequer—that is to say, upon the Indian taxpayer—so heavy, that it is considered that it would be unfair and inexpedient to subject princes and taxpayers so soon again to the serious burden of expenditure entailed by a royal progress through Hindustan of the future Kaiser-I-Hind and of his consort next winter.

### The Baroness Oppenheim.

The Baroness Julia Oppenheim, who died the other day, bequeathing to the present Kaiser a sum of 2,000,000 marks, was a daughter of that old Baron Cohn who was the lifelong banker and financial agent of the late Emperor William. The old banker was unfortunate in his matrimonial experiences. His wife secured a divorce from him and thereupon

married the late Polydore Milhaud, the founder of that wonderful organ of the French press known as the "Petit Journal," which has a circulation of over 1,000,000 copies a day, penetrating to every village throughout the length and breadth of France. Two children were born of this union, a daughter and a son, the late Albert Milhaud, so long connected with the "Paris Figaro," and who was therefore a half-brother of Baroness Julia Oppenheim.

### To Pay Royal Penance.

On Wednesday next, the King and Queen of Serbia will attend the memorial service in honor of the late ex-King Milan at the monastery of Krouchedol, in Syria—that is to say, on Austro-Hungarian soil, the Emperor being represented on that occasion either by one of the archdukes of his house, or else by the "ban," or governor general of Croatia. The Emperor has stipulated that this tardy act of filial respect should be paid by King Alexander to the memory of his dead father before he would consent to hold any relations with him. It may be remembered that he was profoundly angered by Alexander's attitude at the time of Milan's death at Vienna, and himself acted as chief mourner at the funeral of which no notice was taken by the young King.

In view of Milan's fierce denunciation of Queen Draga, and of the abuse which he lavished upon her, as well as upon his son, this is a bitter pill for Alexander and his consort to swallow. Indeed, only two months ago, Alexander took occasion to publicly assail the memory of his father, and he certainly would not submit to what is virtually an act of penance imposed upon him by Emperor Francis Joseph, unless it had been stipulated that he was to receive a "quid pro quo"—that is to say, the resumption by the court of Austria of friendly relations with that of Belgrade, the reception of Alexander once more by the venerable monarch of Austria-Hungary, and possibly even the acceptance at the Hofburg of Queen Draga, though that is exceedingly questionable.

### To Blackmail a King.

While it is perfectly true that General Ponzio-Vaglia, the minister of the royal household at Rome and the executor of the testamentary wishes of the late King Humbert, has had legal proceedings brought against him by a soldier's countess, who claimed a share in the estate left by the murdered monarch for her son of about eighteen years old, of which she alleges the King to have been the father, I venture to doubt whether

the case will ever come into court. For the countess in question, with her pretended mother, and two or three masculine friends, was expelled by the police from Rome some sixteen or seventeen years ago for having kept a species of gambling establishments where a number of young men of rank and fortune ruined themselves, victims of frauds of the most bare-faced description. The only reason why they were not criminally prosecuted at the time and sentenced to jail was in order to avoid the unenviable notoriety which would have been brought upon the families of the victims, which manifested their reluctance to take any part in the prosecution. They consequently escaped jail on the understanding that they quitted the country.

Whether the late King ever knew the claimant is exceedingly problematic. But in view of her police antecedents it is more than probable that the action at law which she has instituted is merely a blackmailing scheme, undertaken in the expectation that Queen Marguerite and the King, sooner than allow the memory of the murdered monarch to be besmirched by any such scandal as might result from a lawsuit, would prefer to effect a compromise.

### An Old Roman Palace at Auction.

Prince Orsini, head of the historic house of that name, and who shares with the chief of the princely family of Colonna the principal lay office at the Vatican, namely, a dignity known by the name of "hereditary prince assistant of the Holy See," has just been subjected to the profound humiliation of having his celebrated Roman home, the Orsini Palace, in the Via Monte Savello at Rome, sold at public auction, for the benefit of his creditors. It is adjudged for a ridiculously small sum to the Roman Savings Bank. It is perhaps the grandest of all the old Roman palaces, and it rises from the ruins of the old Marcellus Theater, which was built by the Roman Emperor Augustus in memory of his nephew Marcellus, to whom he was deeply attached, and who died at an early age.

PRINCE ORSINI, who is about sixty years of age, is one of those Roman patricians who is likewise an Austrian prince, and has an Austrian wife in the person of Countess Julia Hoyes. His domestic relations have not, however, been altogether unclouded, and the loss of his palace is mainly due to his extravagance, which his family ascribe to the fact that his mind is not altogether correctly balanced.

MARQUISE DE FONTENAY.

## In the Public Eye.

The new Turkish minister at London, Musurus Bey, is a Christian.

On the Thames embankment, London, above the Savoy Theater, is to be placed a bust of the late Sir Arthur Sullivan.

A grouse hunt will attract Gen. Fred Funston to Sheridan, Wyo., where he will be the guest of E. Gillette, a prominent railroad official.

Dvorak, Vrchlicky, and Ferdinand von Saar, respectively composer, Czech poet, and Austrian poet, have been made members of the Austrian house of peers.

Ancient grievances are forgiven Dr. Jameson with his election as president of the South African League, and it may be, indicates his succession to the

leadership of the Loyalist party, not only in Cape Colony, but in South Africa as well.

The first male dressmaker in the United States, Frank Miller, a descendant of John Quincy Adams, died recently in New York.

"It is well known," writes T. P. O'Connor, "that Lord Rosebery has been cursed . . . by recurrent insomnia all through his life . . . and I believe that what is apparently erratic in his career is to be attributed to the want of sequence which the depression of sleeplessness, amounting sometimes to despair, has produced in his mind."

Prof. J. J. Thomson, of Cambridge, authorized the "London Nature" to contradict the announcement that he had accepted the chair of physics in Columbia University.

## Unconsidered Trifles.

### A Cockney Bull.

This is not a bad specimen of the Irish bull in London: "Where are yer a-going ter, Maria?" "I ain't a-going nowhere. I've bin where I'm a-going ter."—London Express.

### That Selfish Landlady.

First Boarder—Don't you think our landlady keeps a good table?" Second Boarder—If she does she keeps it to herself!—Harvard Lampoon.

### The Fire Demon Vanquished.

This is the way the "Worcester Gazette" headlines our Franklin Street fire: "Lurid Flames Lick Heavens!" And the fire department finally licked the "lurid flames."—Boston Transcript.

## As Seen by Politicians.

### Wachter in the Running.

The Hon. Frank Wachter has seized a withdrawal rumor by the throat and with the strength of a political giant has throttled it, then, taking the lifeless hulk, he has suspended it where all may see and attached a label that he who runs may read and every voter in the city of Baltimore know that the Hon. Frank Wachter is still a candidate for mayor of the Monumental City, and intends to remain in the race until the Republican primaries shall decide it.

This well-known member of the House from Maryland announced long ago that he would be a candidate for the mayoralty, subject, of course, to the approval of a majority of the voters of his party, and nothing has transpired since to change his determination.

Notwithstanding the friends of some rival and less popular aspirants recently started the rumor that Mr. Wachter had withdrawn from the contest and was content to remain in the House and attend to the matter of enrolling bills for that body, and incidentally now and then landing a good fat job for a worthy constituent, and otherwise looking after the interests of that portion of Baltimore which he has the honor to represent.

This was an unfounded canard, instigated, no doubt, by those who would gladly see the Hon. Frank Wachter withdraw, for the reason that with him out of the race it would be a free-for-all fight among the Republicans, and almost anyone might be able to carry off the nomination prize.

Just at the present writing he is considered the strongest man in the contest, and is the favorite in the race. The Republicans concede they will have no easy time electing a successor to Mayor Hayes, and hence they are desirous of selecting the man who is the best vote getter in the city, and there are few, if any, who can surpass the Hon. Frank Wachter in this respect.

In the last Congressional campaign the Democrats nominated a young man, popular in the district, and he made a most vigorous and aggressive canvass, but on election night, when they came to count the votes, the Hon. Frank Wachter was found in the lead, while the Democrats had succeeded in capturing the two other Baltimore districts. Whatever may happen in the Baltimore mayoralty canvass, it may be said with authority that the Hon. Frank Wachter has not withdrawn, and does not purpose doing so. He is not that sort of a statesman; he believes in remaining in until the finish is reached. Of course, like any other man, he may be defeated, but he will never surrender.

### A Most Formal Act.

Whatever may be said of political warfare in South Carolina, it must be admitted that when it comes to a matter of electing a United States Senator, the Palmetto State has all her sister States beaten to a standstill. In striking contrast to the turbulent scenes in the Colorado Legislature preceding the re-election of Senator Teller, when gatling guns were introduced to shoot legislators into and out of office, and the bitter deadlock which exists in the Delaware legislative body, was the trifling incident in the Legislature of South Carolina, by reason of which the Hon. Asbury C. Latimer will succeed the Hon. John L. McLaurin in the United States Senate after March 4.

The election was a mere event of the routine business of the day, and attracted no attention; in fact, it received only the most formal passing mention even in the newspapers of the State.

This is the way the "Charleston News and Courier," the leading newspaper of South Carolina, interlarded the election of Senator Tillman's colleague in its routine report of the proceedings of the Legislature:

"The debate was interrupted at this point in order that the election for United States Senator might be held.

"Senator Regan nominated A. C. Latimer and Senator Hood seconded it. All senators present voted for Mr. Latimer, the vote standing 35.

"Senator Sheppard then formally made a motion to commit the bill to the judiciary committee."

Few papers outside the State printed the news, if indeed it was news, for everybody who knew anything about the situation knew after the primary contest was over that it was a mere perfunctory matter for the Legislature to choose a United States Senator in accordance with constitutional requirements.

Although not legally bound, the members of the Legislature were morally bound to elect the Hon. Asbury C. Latimer, because the people at the primaries had expressed their preference for him as United States Senator. Hence as there was no Republican in the body the election was a mere formal proceeding, disposed of in five minutes, whereas in other States where the primary system is not in vogue the contest not infrequently drags along for weeks and months without result, sometimes ending in a deadlock and depriving a State of its accredited representation in the United States Senate.

There are some things which other States may learn with profit from the sometimes troublesome and troubled little State of South Carolina.

## "THE LAST CARTRIDGES."

A New Play Causes the True Story of De Neuville's Painting to Be Told.

Any injury to the historical value of a great picture is always to be regretted. The new play at the Ambigu, in Paris, "Les Dernieres Cartouches," has indirectly caused Henri de Houx to put several holes in the famous picture of Alphonse de Neuville. In the windows of the picture shops of all the cities in Europe and in this country copies of "The Last Cartridges" have appeared. Long ago the picture was criticised with some severity from a historical point of view, but the critics were squelched by the promise of Commandant Lambert, the hero of the episode, leaning against the old chest.

Now comes out the true story, as it was told by the late General Lambert, to Henri de Houx.

"I was there," said the general, better known as "the commandant," "because General de Vasseligne, of whom I was chief of staff, ordered me to defend Basille as long as I possibly could, in order to block the route of one of the army corps that were converging upon Sedan. I had with me 1,200 marines against 10,000 Germans. We held out for two days. At the end of the second day I was wounded in the leg and had to be carried by a few men back to the very last house in the village. In it were installed a handful of heroes under the orders of a captain. They placed me upon a mattress.

"The advantage of rank gave me the command of this last defense. The men fired for more than an hour so well and so accurately that a battalion of Bavarians were unable to approach the house.

When there was only one cartridge left, I gave it to Lieutenant Apber, who was the best shot. He fired and a Bavarian fell. Then, as there were no more cartridges, my companions shouted that they were about to rush out palmettoe on avant and die to a man. 'Halt! la!' I cried. 'You can rush off if I do not come back.' Then, supported by two soldiers, I opened the door and stood facing the Bavarians. About a hundred rifles were pointed at me and about ten sabers glittered over my head. But the heroic Bavarian commandant, Lusignol, covered me with his body. He saved my life, grasped both my hands and told me to keep my sword, and our little band had the honors of war from the Bavarians. That is the whole story. Anybody in my place would have done the same.

"Lusignol remains my friend. He comes to see me every time he visits Paris, and I was a witness at the marriage of one of his daughters.

"Alphonse de Neuville took it into his head to make a picture of 'The Last Cartridges,' but it is not a historical picture. He placed here and there, evidently for the sake of the colors red and blue, zouaves and turcos. Our marine uniform was too dull for him. But he did me the honor of taking my profile, to make me figure as the principal personage. Moreover, he makes me standing, while, in reality, I was lying on the mattress. Perhaps I yielded to vanity by posing as the hero of 'The Last Cartridges.' It cost me pretty dearly. It retarded considerably my promotion."—New York Sun.

## OUR MULTI-MILLIONAIRES.

The Methods by Which They Got Their Money Discussed by a British Contemporary.

It is reported from New York that for the past year the income of Mr. Pierpont Morgan has amounted to \$40,000,000 and that it is considerably less than he expected. If he hoped to stand first in the list he certainly has some reason for disappointment, for it is reported that Mr. Rockefeller has during the year added from \$100,000,000 to \$110,000,000 to his fortune. He is obliging enough to say that he cannot be certain of any figure within \$10,000,000. At any rate, whatever be the exact truth, the two will not say the profits, but the gains, or perhaps "swag," got by these millionaires must have been immense.

By what means have these men come by their countless millions? Have these men added much, or added at all, to the wealth of the world? Is their personal contribution to the welfare of industry in proportion to their personal monetary gains? Wealth is made, only and exclusively by labor, either of the hand or of the mind, so employed as to increase the power of muscular labor, or what are called labor-saving appliances. During the past year what has Mr. Rockefeller done in this way to augment man's power of creative wealth out of the new materials of nature? That by merely investing capital a capitalist finds work and wages for others we know; that he is rightfully entitled to profits is freely admitted. But has Mr.

Rockefeller's increase of income to the extent of \$100,000,000 been made in this way? Certainly not.

Then again, the man who invented double and triple expansion contributed infinitely more to the wealth and welfare of mankind than Mr. Pierpont Morgan has done by all his shipping combines. Mr. Pierpont Morgan has contributed nothing. Yet he secures a lot of money. Nor has he contributed by the ordinary method of investment. Then how is it all done? Simply by contrivances, very clever, very far-seeing, on the part of these men to draw to themselves a huge proportion of the wealth which other men produce either by their labor or by their capital directly employed.

All political economy, even that which is in other respects unsound, is founded on the principle that capital is only useful to the world when employed fairly and squarely in producing wealth. But now we have schemes for the amazing accumulation of riches by a few favorably circumstanced individuals by methods quite different—methods which are not, so far, legally dishonest, and which do not go through the meshes of the law, but go dodging round the ends of the net. Cannot the net be made longer, it will be by and by, but probably not until there has come an industrial disaster greater than the world has ever known.—London News.